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(54) **INTELLIGENT ELECTRONIC DEVICE FOR PROVIDING BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS**

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(52) **U.S. Cl.** **324/142; 702/62**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **324/142, 324/140 R, 76.11, 156, 157; 702/57, 60, 702/61, 62; 340/870.01, 870.02**
See application file for complete search history.

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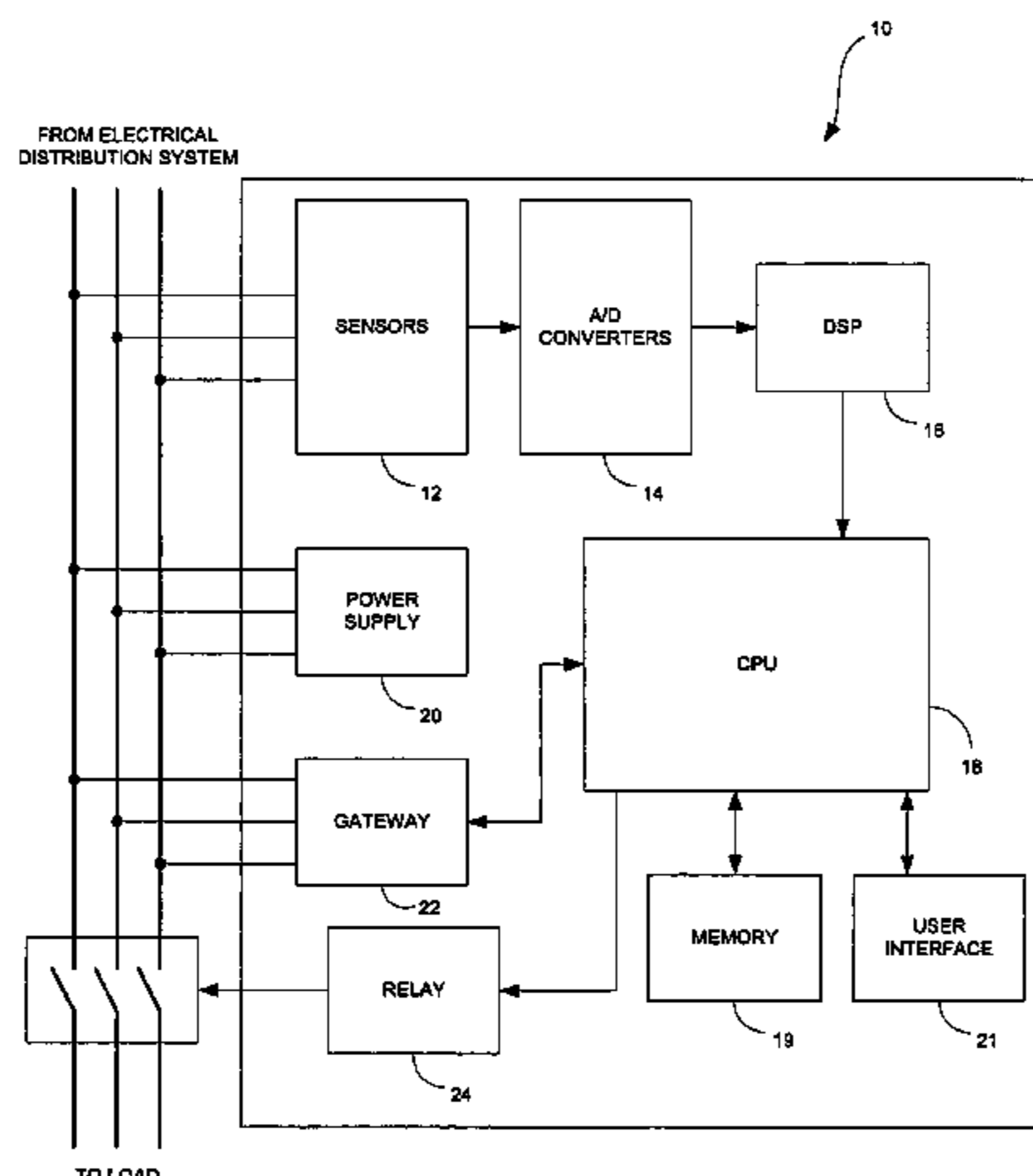
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An intelligent electronic device for monitoring and determining an amount of electrical power usage by a consumer, or end user, and for providing broadband Internet access to the consumer. The intelligent electronic device includes at least one sensor coupled to an electric circuit configured for measuring at least one power parameter of the electrical circuit and generating at least one analog signal indicative of the at least one power parameter; at least one digital to analog converter coupled to the at least one sensor configured for receiving the at least one analog signal and converting the at least one analog signal to at least one digital signal; a processor configured for receiving the at least one digital signal and calculating energy consumption in the electrical circuit; and a gateway configured for receiving data transmissions imposed on the electrical circuit and for demodulating the imposed data transmission for providing data communications.

28 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets



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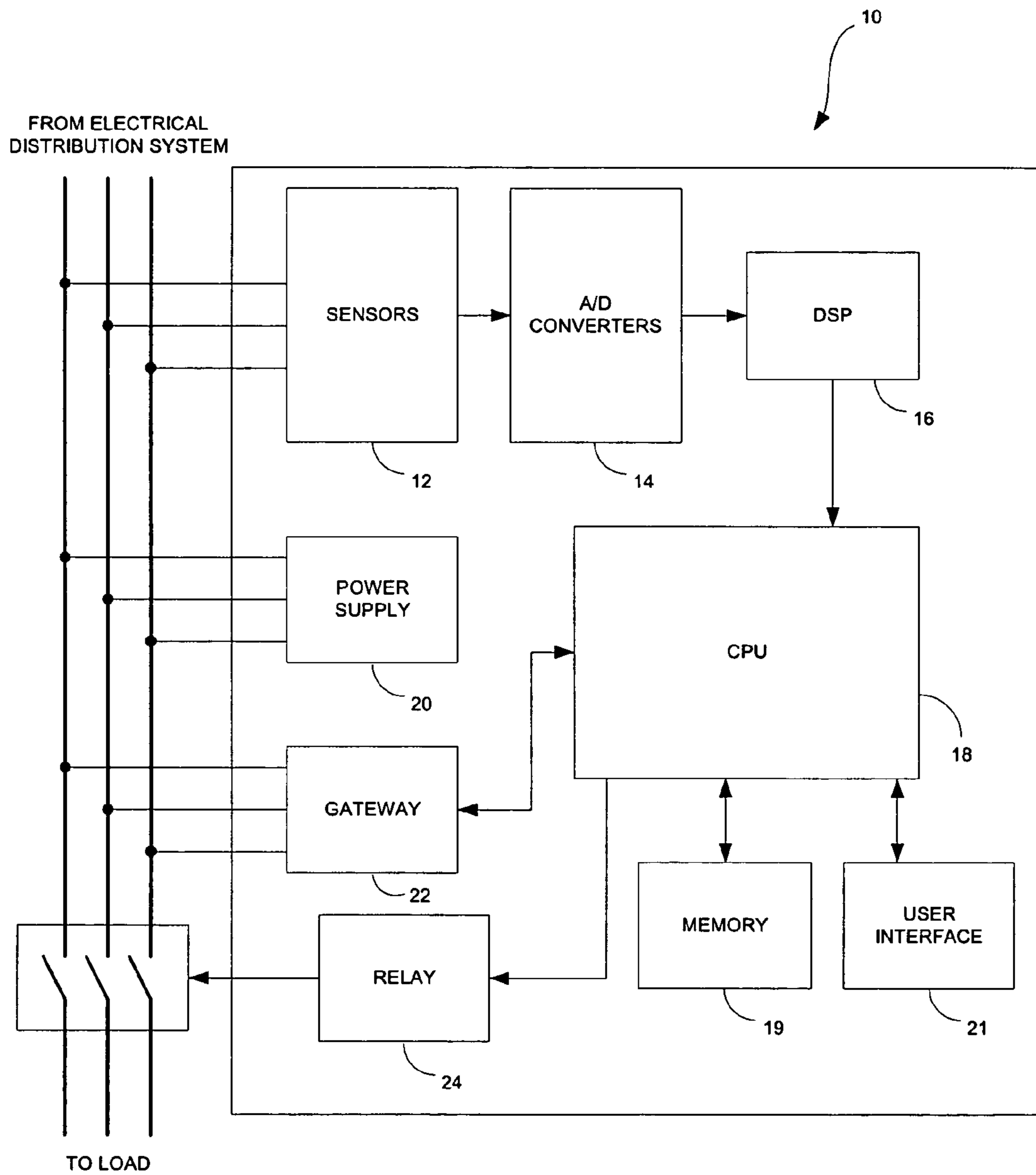


FIG. 1

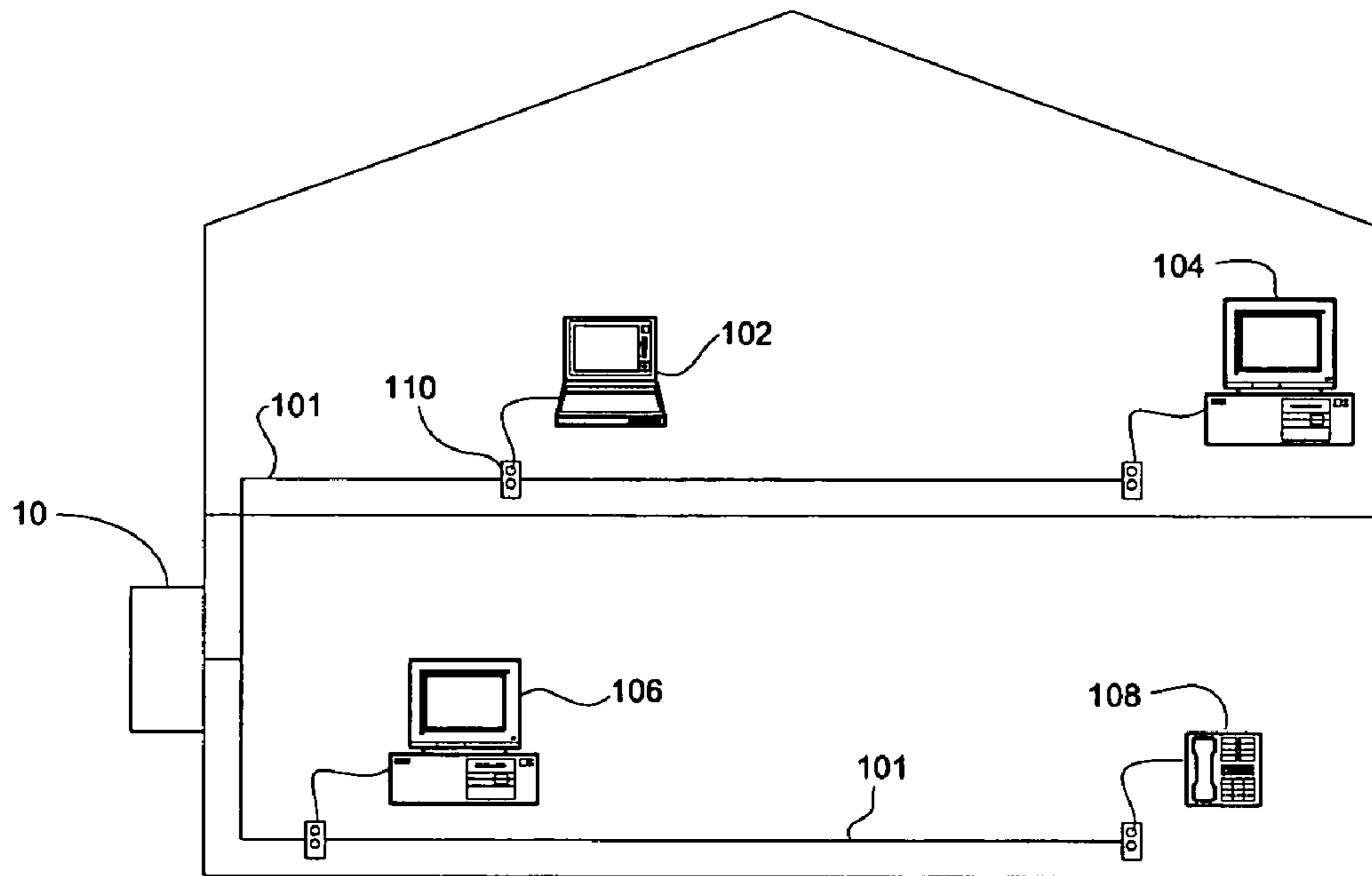


FIG. 2

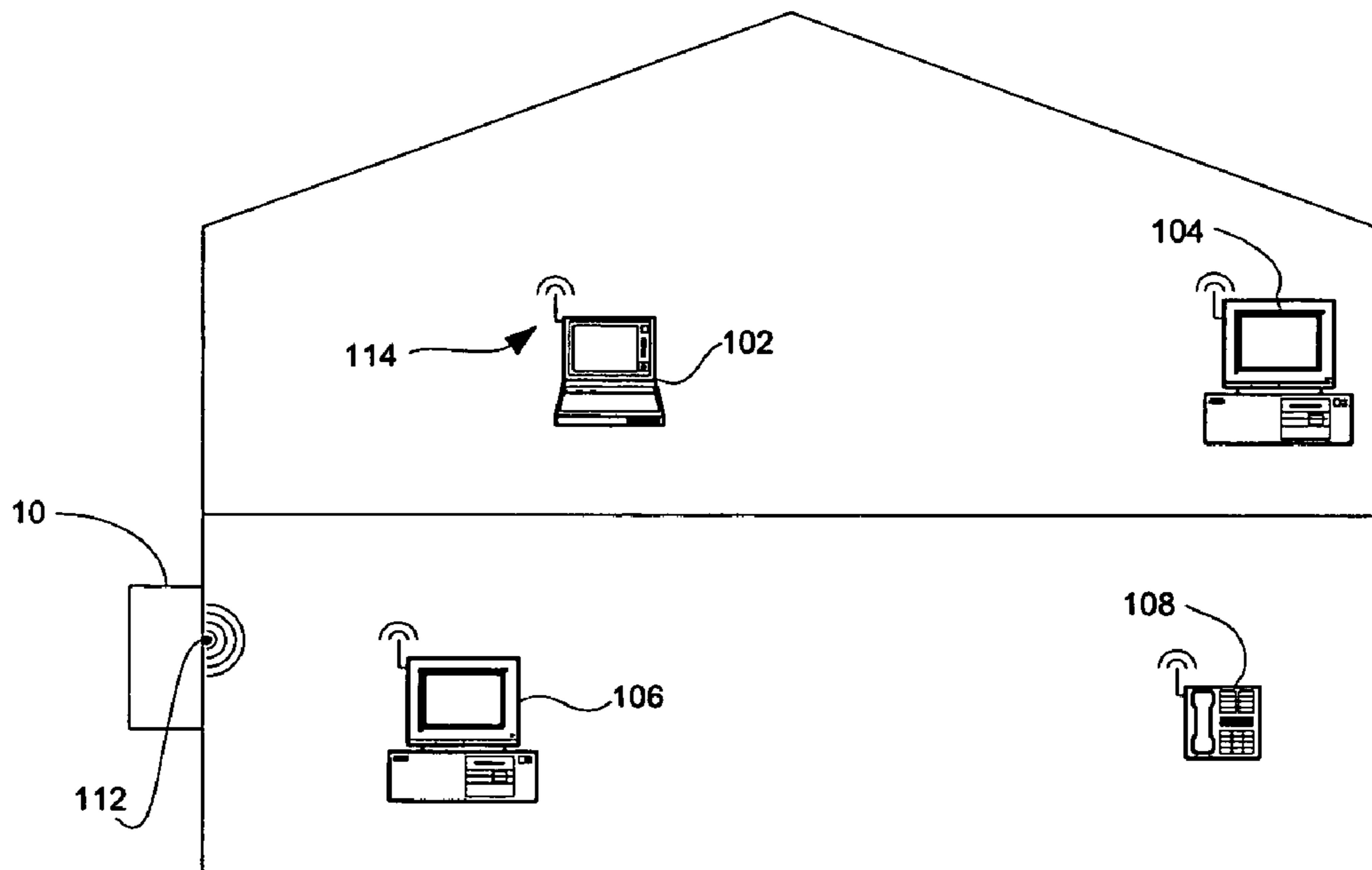


FIG. 3

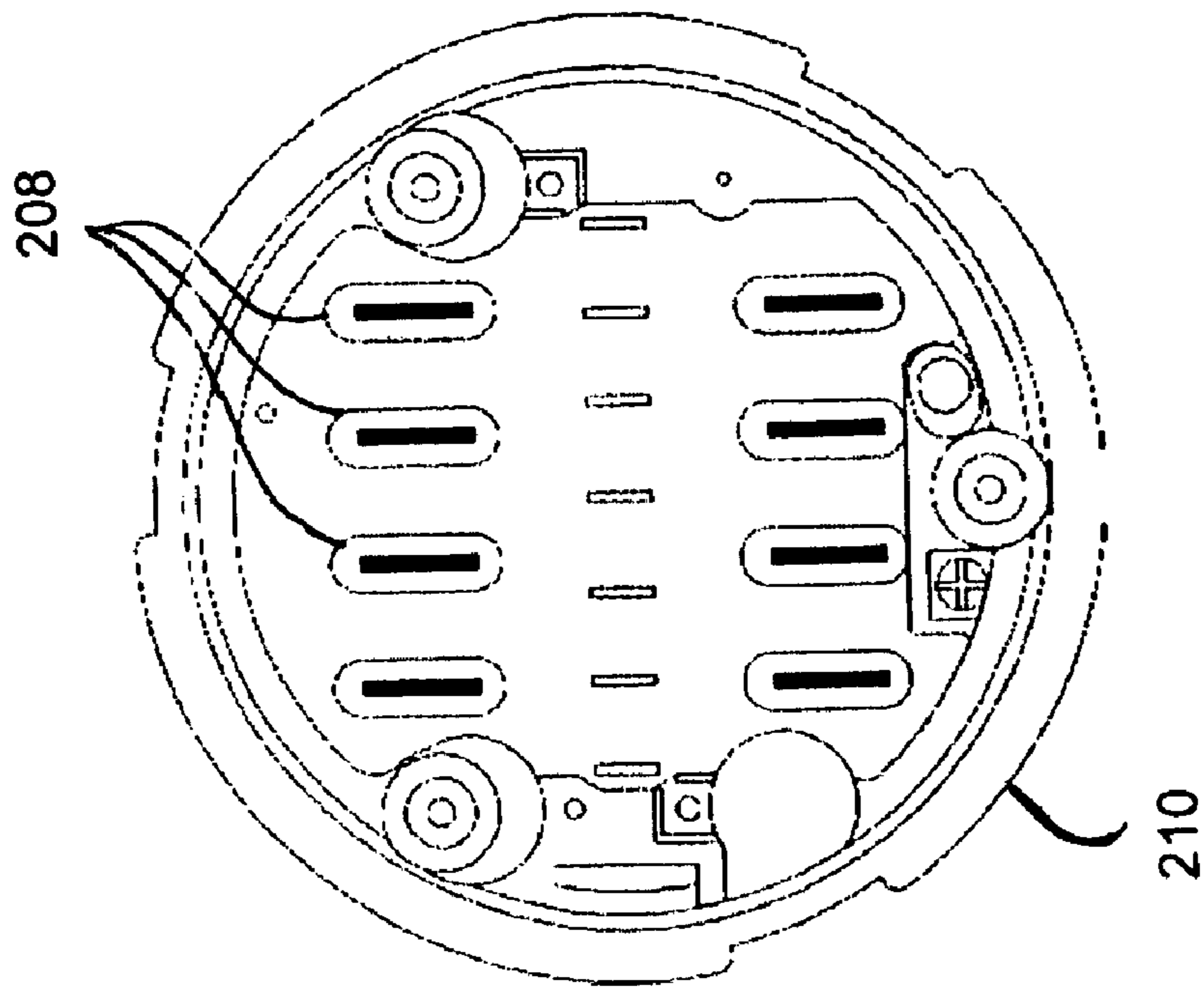


FIG. 4B

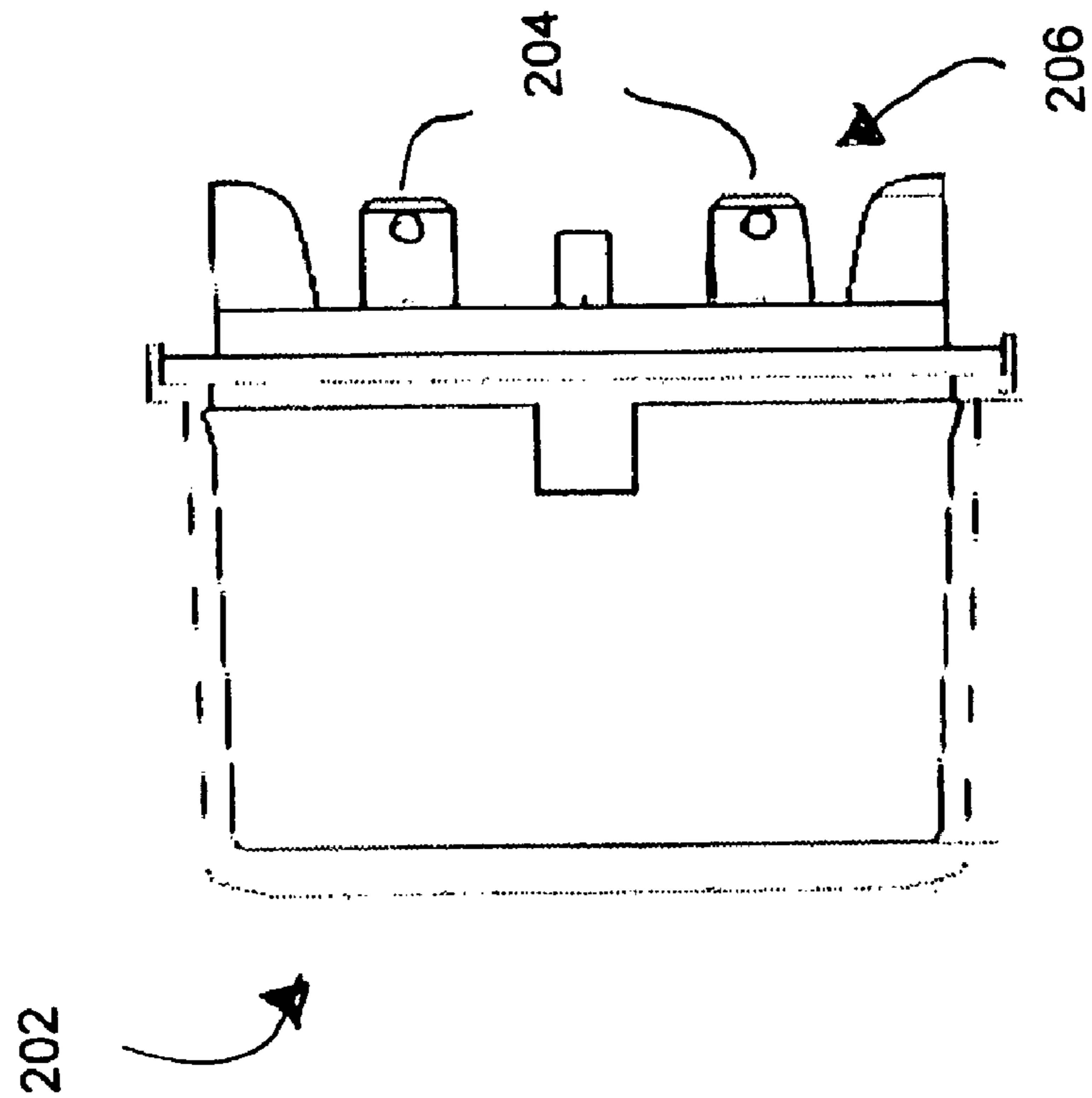


FIG. 4A

**INTELLIGENT ELECTRONIC DEVICE FOR
PROVIDING BROADBAND INTERNET
ACCESS**

This application claims priority on U.S. Provisional Patent 5
Appl. No. 60/731,007, filed Oct. 28, 2005.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present disclosure relates generally to intelligent elec-
tronic devices for electrical power systems, and more particu-
larly, to an intelligent electronic device for monitoring and
determining an amount of electrical power usage by a con-
sumer, or end user, and for providing broadband Internet 5
access to the consumer.

2. Description of the Related Art

Electric utility companies ("utilities") track electric usage
by customers by using power meters. These meters track the
amount of power consumed at a particular location. These 10
locations range from power substations, to commercial busi-
nesses, to residential homes. The electric utility companies
use information obtained from the power meter to charge its
customers for their power consumption, i.e. revenue meter-
ing.

A popular type of power meter is the socket-type power
meter, i.e., S-base or Type S meter. As its name implies, the
meter itself plugs into a socket for easy installation, removal
and replacement. This type of meter is used to measure energy
usage and KW demand at the site of an electric utility cus-
tomer. The meter is installed at the point of common coupling
from the electrical utility tie and the incoming main for the
electric utility customer. These meters commonly include
features such as load profiling, time of use calculations, volt-
age measurements, current measurements and a method of 15
testing the meters accuracy and conformity. Additionally,
these meters include meter seals and anti-tampering mecha-
nisms that insure that the utility customer does not interfere
with the accurate measurements of the meter.

Traditionally, electric utilities employed meter readers to 20
visit each of the meter locations to manually, or with a hand-
held reader, read the meter. This was proven to be costly due
to the fact that it required a plethora of technically trained
readers that were required to walk from house to house or to
each facility to read the meters. Newer type systems incorpo-
rate a low power signal that allows meter readers to read said
meters using a automobile driving slowing down a street in
which a bank of meters are installed. This too has been proven
to be costly because it still involves meter reading personnel
needing to visit the physical location. In an attempt to rectify 25
this problem, different communication methods were
attempted including land-line telephone (often using the cus-
tomer's existing telephone line) and cellular data communi-
cation. Unfortunately, these technologies are subject to tech-
nical difficulties. They provide very slow communication, are
generally not very reliable and often telephone land service or
cell reception are unavailable.

Other meter installations include panel mounted, switch-
board mounted, and circuit breaker mounted. Typically the
power meter connects between utility power lines supplying 30
electricity and a usage point, namely a residence or commer-
cial place of business. Though not typical, a power meter may
also be placed at a point within the utility's power grid to
monitor power flowing through that point for distribution,
power loss, or capacity monitoring. Also, power meters can
be used to monitor internal customer usage, that is, handle
sub-metering functions.

In today's times, electric utility companies are looking to
expand the services they provide to customer so that they can
generate additional revenue. Similarly, cable and telephone
companies have expended their services by providing voice
over IP (VoIP) and high speed Internet access. The cable and
telephone companies have been able to provide these services
utilizing some existing equipment, e.g., cable lines and tele-
phone lines entering the customer location. However, addi-
tional hardware and wiring is required in most cases to extend
access points to the location of the user's equipment, e.g., a
computer.

Therefore, a need exists for devices, systems and methods
for delivering broadband access to end users via conventional
electrical distribution lines without requiring the installation
of new wires or significant changes to the existing infrastruc-
ture.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An intelligent electronic device, e.g., an electrical power
meter, for monitoring and determining an amount of electri-
cal power usage by a consumer and for providing broadband
Internet access to the consumer is provided. The electrical
power meter is installed on the customer's front as both a
router gateway providing either wireless Ethernet or power
line carrier (PLC) through the existing power lines and an
additional power line carrier Ethernet gateway to the custom-
er's home. This will allow the customer to plug (via an
adapter) both telephone and computers into the existing
power line directly and get high speed Internet access.

Advantageously, the power meter becomes the gateway so
that no additional components are needed and no professional
installation is required. For example, in one embodiment,
every existing power outlet in the customer's location will
provide Internet access by simply plugging an adapter into the
power outlet and connecting the adapter to a computer,
printer, VoIP-enabled phone, etc. via a USB, Ethernet, etc.
interface. In another embodiment, the power meter will pro-
vide wireless access via any known wireless protocol to any
device including a wireless card either external or internal.
Furthermore, the IED or electrical power meter gets power
from the voltage it is measuring.

According to one aspect of the present disclosure, an intel-
ligent electronic device for providing broadband access to a
network is provided. The intelligent electronic device
includes at least one sensor coupled to an electric circuit
configured for measuring at least one power parameter of the
electrical circuit and generating at least one analog signal
indicative of the at least one power parameter; at least one
digital to analog converter coupled to the at least one sensor
configured for receiving the at least one analog signal and
converting the at least one analog signal to at least one digital
signal; a processor configured for receiving the at least one
digital signal and calculating energy consumption in the elec-
trical circuit; and a gateway configured for receiving data
transmissions imposed on the electrical circuit and for
demodulating the imposed data transmission for providing
data communications.

According to another aspect, a socket based revenue meter
for providing broadband access to a network includes bayonet
terminals disposed on the meter mateable with matching jaws
of a detachable meter mounting device; at least one sensor
coupled to an electric circuit configured for measuring at least
one power parameter of the electrical circuit and generating at
least one analog signal indicative of the at least one power
parameter; at least one digital to analog converter coupled to
the at least one sensor configured for receiving the at least one

analog signal and converting the at least one analog signal to at least one digital signal; a processor configured for receiving the at least one digital signal and calculating energy consumption in the electrical circuit; and a gateway configured for receiving data transmissions imposed on the electrical circuit and for demodulating the imposed data transmission for providing data communications.

The above and other aspects, features, and advantages of the present disclosure will become more apparent in light of the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a diagram of an intelligent electronic device in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. 2 is a diagram of a system for delivering broadband access to an end user according to an embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. 3 is a diagram of a system for delivering broadband access to an end user according to another embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. 4A is a side view of a socket based revenue meter in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure; and

FIG. 4B is a front view of a meter socket for receiving the socket based revenue meter shown in FIG. 4A.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Preferred embodiments of the present disclosure will be described herein below with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the following description, well-known functions or constructions are not described in detail to avoid obscuring the present disclosure in unnecessary detail.

As used herein, intelligent electronic devices (“IED’s”) include Programmable Logic Controllers (“PLC’s”), Remote Terminal Units (“RTU’s”), electric power meters, protective relays, fault recorders and other devices which are coupled with power distribution networks to manage and control the distribution and consumption of electrical power. A meter is a device that records and measures power events, power quality, current, voltage waveforms, harmonics, transients and other power disturbances. Revenue accurate meters (“revenue meter”) relate to revenue accuracy electrical power metering devices with the ability to detect, monitor, report, quantify and communicate power quality information about the power which they are metering. Exemplary intelligent electronic devices are disclosed and described in the following commonly owned U.S. issued patents and published applications: U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/146,339 entitled “METER WITH IRDA PORT” filed on May 15, 2002; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/958,456 entitled “METER HAVING A COMMUNICATION INTERFACE FOR RECEIVING AND INTERFACING WITH A COMMUNICATION DEVICE” filed on Oct. 5, 2004; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/087,438 entitled “SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SIMULTANEOUS COMMUNICATION ON MODBUS AND DNP 3.0 OVER ETHERNET FOR ELECTRONIC POWER METER” filed on Mar. 23, 2005; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/109,351 entitled “SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR COMPENSATING FOR POTENTIAL AND CURRENT TRANSFORMERS IN ENERGY METERS” filed on Apr. 18, 2005; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/039,316 entitled “MULTIPLE ETHERNET PORTS ON POWER METER” filed on Jan. 19,

2005; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/003,064 entitled “CURRENT INPUTS INTERFACE FOR AN ELECTRICAL DEVICE” filed on Dec. 3, 2004; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/042,588 entitled “SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR CONNECTING ELECTRICAL DEVICES USING FIBER OPTIC SERIAL COMMUNICATION” filed on Jan. 24, 2005; U.S. Design Patent No. D525,893 entitled “ELECTRONIC POWER METER” issued on Aug. 1, 2006; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/091,254 entitled “SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PROVIDING UNIVERSAL ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONALITY FOR POWER METERS” filed on Mar. 28, 2005; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/341,802 entitled “METERING DEVICE WITH CONTROL FUNCTIONALITY AND METHOD THEREOF” filed on Jan. 27, 2006; U.S. Design Patent Application No. 29/224,737 entitled “WALL MOUNT ASSEMBLY” filed on Mar. 7, 2005; U.S. Design Pat. No. D526,920 entitled “ELECTRONIC METER” issued on Aug. 22, 2006; U.S. Patent Continuation-in-Part application Ser. No. 11/317,227 entitled “TEST PULSES FOR ENABLING REVENUE TESTABLE PANEL METERS” filed on Dec. 22, 2005; U.S. Pat. No. 6,735,535 entitled “POWER METER HAVING AN AUTO-CALIBRATION FEATURE AND DATA ACQUISITION CAPABILITIES” issued on May 11, 2004; U.S. Pat. No. 6,636,030 entitled “REVENUE GRADE METER WITH HIGH-SPEED TRANSIENT DETECTION” issued on Oct. 21, 2002; U.S. Pat. No. 6,751,563 entitled “ELECTRONIC POWER METER” issued on Jun. 15, 2004; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/896,489 entitled “SYSTEM AND METHOD UTILIZING VIRTUAL SWITCHING FOR ELECTRIC PANEL METERING” filed on Jul. 22, 2004; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/896,521 entitled “ELECTRICAL METER INSTALLATION SYSTEM AND METHOD” filed on Jul. 22, 2004; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/969,713 entitled “TEST PULSES FOR ENABLING REVENUE TESTABLE PANEL METERS” filed on Oct. 20, 2004; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/969,592 entitled “SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PROVIDING COMMUNICATION BETWEEN INTELLIGENT ELECTRONIC DEVICES VIA AN OPEN CHANNEL” filed on Oct. 20, 2004; and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/969,706 entitled “ON-LINE WEB ACCESSED ENERGY METER” filed on Oct. 20, 2004, the contents of all of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties.

An intelligent electronic device (IED) 10 for monitoring and determining an amount of electrical power usage by a consumer and for providing broadband Internet access to the consumer is illustrated in FIG. 1. Generally, the IED 10 includes sensors 12, a plurality of analog-to-digital (A/D) converters 14 and a processing system including a central processing unit (CPU) 18 and/or a digital signal processor (DSP) 16. The sensors 12 will sense electrical parameters, e.g., voltage and current, of the incoming lines from an electrical power distribution system. Preferably, the sensors will include current transformers and potential transformers, wherein one current transformer and one voltage transformer will be coupled to each phase of the incoming power lines. A primary winding of each transformer will be coupled to the incoming power lines and a secondary winding of each transformer will output a voltage representative of the sensed voltage and current. The output of each transformer will be coupled to the A/D converters 14 configured to convert the analog output voltage from the transformer to a digital signal that can be processed by the CPU 18 or DSP 16.

The CPU 18 is configured for receiving the digital signals from the A/D converters 14 to perform the necessary calculations to determine the power usage and controlling the

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overall operations of the IED 10. In another embodiment, the DSP 16 will receive the digital signals from the A/D converters 14 and perform the necessary calculations to determine the power usage to free the resources of the CPU 18. It is to be appreciated that in certain embodiments the CPU 18 may perform all the functions performed by the CPU 18 and DSP 16, and therefore, in these embodiments the DSP 16 will not be utilized.

A power supply 20 is also provided for providing power to each component of the IED 10. Preferably, the power supply 20 is a transformer with its primary windings coupled to the incoming power distribution lines and having an appropriate number of windings to provide a nominal voltage, e.g., 5 VDC, at its secondary windings. In other embodiments, power is supplied from an independent source to the power supply 20, e.g., from a different electrical circuit, a uninterruptible power supply (UPS), etc. In another embodiment, the power supply 20 can also be a switch mode power supply in which the primary AC signal will be converted to a form of DC signal and then switched at high frequency such as but not limited to 100 Khz and then brought through a transformer which will step the primary voltage down to, for example, 5 Volts AC. A rectifier and a regulating circuit would then be used to regulate the voltage and provide a stable DC low voltage output.

The IED 10 of the present disclosure will include a multimedia user interface 21 for interacting with a user and for communicating events, alarms and instructions to the user. The user interface 21 will include a display for providing visual indications to the user. The display may include a touch screen, a liquid crystal display (LCD), a plurality of LED number segments, individual light bulbs or any combination of these. The display may provide the information to the user in the form of alpha-numeric lines, computer-generated graphics, videos, animations, etc. The user interface 21 will also include a speaker or audible output means for audibly producing instructions, alarms, data, etc. The speaker will be coupled to the CPU 18 via a digital-to-analog converter (D/A) for converting digital audio files stored in a memory 19 to analog signals playable by the speaker. An exemplary interface is disclosed and described in commonly owned co-pending U.S. application Ser. No. 11/589,381, entitled "POWER METER HAVING AUDIBLE AND VISUAL INTERFACE", which claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Appl. No. 60/731,006, filed Oct. 28, 2005, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties.

The IED 10 of the present disclosure will support various file types including but not limited to Microsoft Windows Media Video files (.wmv), Microsoft Photo Story files (.asf), Microsoft Windows Media Audio files (.wma), MP3 audio files (.mp3), JPEG image files (.jpg, .jpeg, .jpe, .jfif), MPEG movie files (.mpeg, .mpg, .mpe, .m1v, .mp2v, .mpeg2), Microsoft Recorded TV Show files (.dvr-ms), Microsoft Windows Video files (.avi) and Microsoft Windows Audio files (.wav).

In addition to storing audio and/or video files, memory 19 will store the sensed and generated data for further processing and for retrieval when call upon to be displayed at the IED 10 or from a remote location. The memory 26 includes internal storage memory, e.g., random access memory (RAM), or removable memory such as magnetic storage memory; optical storage memory, e.g., the various known types of CD and DVD media; solid-state storage memory, e.g., a Compact-Flash card, a Memory Stick, SmartMedia card, MultiMediaCard (MMC), SD (Secure Digital) memory; or any other

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memory storage that exists currently or will exist in the future. By utilizing removable memory, an IED can be easily upgraded as needed.

The IED 10 further includes a gateway 22 for deciphering high speed data transmissions imposed on the incoming AC power waveforms. The high speed data will be transmitted as a radio frequency (RF) signal on the power distribution lines but at a different frequency than the incoming electrical power. The gateway 22 will enable symmetric data communications using various protocols, e.g., TCP/IP, POP3, FTP, PPP. Furthermore, the gateway 22 will include a MAC (media access control) device for storing the physical and logical network addresses of the IED 10. In this manner, the power provider or utility will be able to access the CPU 18 and/or an associated memory to retrieve consumer electrical usage without physically traveling to the site where the IED is installed. Utilizing the techniques of the present invention, the utility will be permanently connected to the installed meters. This will allow for additional monitoring of non-consumption based information such as outage reporting and voltage supply reliability issues.

Furthermore, the gateway 22 will enable computing devices coupled to the power lines downstream from the IED, e.g., the electrical power lines in a residence, to have broadband access.

In one embodiment, the gateway 22 will include a modem and a router. The modem will demodulate data signals from the incoming power lines (i.e., from a utility substation located upstream of the IED location) and the router will impose the data using standard protocols, at a different frequency, onto the downstream power lines 101 as illustrated in FIG. 2. Similarly, the router will receive data signals generated downstream, pass them to the modem and the modem will modulate the data signals onto the power lines. Here, a computing device, e.g., a laptop computer 102, a desktop computer 104, 106, a VoIP-enabled phone 108, etc., will obtain Internet or network access via an adapter 110 plugged into a conventional electrical outlet. The adapter will be coupled to the computing device via a conventional connection such as a USB connection or an Ethernet-based connection.

Preferably, the IED 10 described in FIG. 2 is a socket type revenue meter which is illustrated in more detailed in FIGS. 4A and 4B. The ANSI standards define two general types of revenue meters, socket based ("S-base" or "Type S") and bottom connected ("A-base" or "Type A"). These types of revenue meters are distinguished by the method by which they are connected to the electric circuit that they are monitoring. The socket based meter 202 feature a housing 203 and electrically-conducting bayonets 204 (blade type terminals) disposed on back side 206 of the meter. These electrically-conducting bayonets 204 are designed to align with matching jaws 208 of a detachable meter mounting device such as a revenue meter socket 210. The socket 210 is hard wired to the electrical circuit and is intended to be installed in a permanent manner. To install a socket based meter, the utility need only plug in the meter 202 into the socket 210. This makes installation of new meters and especially replacement of defective meters extremely simple. In accordance with the present disclosure, a residence desiring broadband Internet access would only need to have a socket based meter of the present disclosure plugged into the meter socket, typically disposed on an outside wall of the residence. In this manner, no new infrastructure wires need to be run from the utility, e.g., Internet Service Provider, telephone company, cable provider, etc., to the residence.

In one embodiment, the gateway **22** will use a packet-sharing technology which uses an enhanced form of orthogonal frequency-division multiplexing (OFDM) with forward correction. OFDM is a variation of the frequency-division multiplexing (FDM) used in conventional phone-line networking. FDM puts computer data on separate frequencies from the voice signals being carried by the phone line, separating the extra signal space on a typical phone line into distinct data channels by splitting it into uniform chunks of bandwidth. In the case of OFDM, the available range of frequencies on the electrical subsystem (4.3 MHz to 20.9 MHz) is split into 84 separate carriers. OFDM sends packets of data simultaneously along several of the carrier frequencies, allowing for increased speed and reliability. If noise or a surge in power usage disrupts one of the frequencies, the gateway will sense it and switch that data to another carrier. This rate-adaptive design allows the gateway to maintain an Ethernet-class connection throughout the power-line network without losing any data.

Furthermore, the gateway may operate under other known standards including but not limited to the standards developed by the HomePlug Powerline Alliance, Universal Powerline Association, ETSI, and the IEEE such as IEEE P1675 “Standard for Broadband over Power Line Hardware”, IEEE P1775 “Powerline Communication Equipment—Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) Requirements—Testing and Measurement Methods”, IEEE P1901 “IEEE P1901 Draft Standard for Broadband over Power Line Networks: Medium Access Control and Physical Layer Specifications”; all of which are known in the art and herein incorporated by reference.

In a further embodiment, as shown in FIG. 3, the router of the gateway **22** will include an antenna **112** and will communicate to the computing devices via a wireless protocol, for example, WiFi, Bluetooth, or any other known wireless data transmission protocol. In this embodiment, the gateway will act as a wireless access point or router operating, for example, under any of the known or to be developed 802.11 networking standards, also known as WI-FI which currently operate at frequencies of 2.4 GHz to 5 GHz enabling transmission speed up to at least 54 megabits per second. The gateway **22** will provide for security by employing conventional wireless encryption including but not limited to Wired Equivalency Privacy (WEP), WiFi Protected Access (WPA), Media Access Control (MAC) address filtering, etc. The computing device will have a corresponding wireless transceiver **114**, either internal or external, to receive the wireless transmission.

In a further embodiment, the IED **10** will include a switch or relay **24** coupled to the electrical distribution system for interrupting power delivery to a load, e.g., a residential home. The relay **24** is coupled to the CPU **18** which sends a control signal to the relay **24** to open and close the contacts of the relay **24**. In this manner, a utility or facility manager may control power delivery to the load, e.g., an end user, by controlling the relay over a network connection, e.g., the Internet. By knowing the network address of the IED **10**, the utility or facility manager can send a command to the CPU **18** via gateway **22** to interrupt power delivery to the load.

In an additional embodiment, the IED **10** will also have the capability of not only digitizing the waveform, but storing the waveform and transferring that data upstream to a central computer, e.g., a remote server, when an event occurs such as a voltage surge or sag or a current short circuit. This data will be triggered on an event, stored to memory, e.g., non-volatile RAM, and additionally transferred to a host computer within the existing communication infrastructure. The digitized waveform will also allow the CPU **18** to compensate other electrical parameters such as harmonics, magnitudes, sym-

metrical components and phasor analysis. Using the harmonics, the IED **10** will also calculate dangerous heating conditions and can provide harmonic transformer derating based on harmonics found in the current waveform.

In a further embodiment, the IED **10** will execute an e-mail client and will send e-mails to the utility or to the customer direct on an occasion that a power quality event occurs. This allows utility companies to dispatch crews to repair the condition. The data generated by the meters are used to diagnose the cause of the condition. The data is transferred through the infrastructure created by the electrical power distribution system.

The techniques of the present disclosure can be used to automatically maintain program data and provide field wide updates upon which IED firmware and/or software can be upgraded. An event command can be issued by a user, on a schedule or by digital communication that will trigger the IED to access a remote server and obtain the new program code. This will ensure that program data will also be maintained allowing the user to be assured that all information is displayed identically on all units.

It is to be understood that the present disclosure may be implemented in various forms of hardware, software, firmware, special purpose processors, or a combination thereof. The IED also includes an operating system and micro instruction code. The various processes and functions described herein may either be part of the micro instruction code or part of an application program (or a combination thereof) which is executed via the operating system.

It is to be further understood that because some of the constituent system components and method steps depicted in the accompanying figures may be implemented in software, the actual connections between the system components (or the process steps) may differ depending upon the manner in which the present disclosure is programmed. Given the teachings of the present disclosure provided herein, one of ordinary skill in the related art will be able to contemplate these and similar implementations or configurations of the present disclosure.

While the disclosure has been shown and described with reference to certain preferred embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and detail may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the disclosure.

What is claimed is:

1. An intelligent electronic device for providing broadband access to a network comprising:

at least one sensor coupled to at least one utility power line of an electrical power distribution system and configured for measuring at least one power parameter of the at least one utility power line and generating at least one analog signal indicative of the at least one power parameter;

at least one analog to digital converter coupled to the at least one sensor and configured for receiving the at least one analog signal and converting the at least one analog signal to at least one digital signal;

a processor configured for receiving the at least one digital signal and calculating energy consumption in the electrical circuit; and

a gateway coupled to the at least one utility power line of the electrical power distribution system and configured for receiving broadband data transmissions imposed on the at least one utility power line upstream of the intelligent electronic device, the gateway including:

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a first module for demodulating the imposed data transmission from the at least one utility power line of the electrical power distribution system; and

a second module for routing the demodulated data to a computing device located downstream from the intelligent electronic device.

2. The intelligent electronic device as in claim 1, wherein the gateway further comprises a media access control (MAC) device configured for storing a physical and logical network address.

3. The intelligent electronic device as in claim 1, wherein the gateway is further configured to receive power data from the processor and e-mail the data upstream to a remote computer.

4. The intelligent electronic device as in claim 1, wherein the second module is configured for imposing the demodulated data onto a downstream portion of the at least one utility power line of the electrical power distribution system.

5. The intelligent electronic device as in claim 4, wherein the imposed data transmission is of a first frequency and the imposed demodulated data is of a second frequency.

6. The intelligent electronic device as in claim 1, wherein the second module is further configured for broadcasting the demodulated data wirelessly.

7. The intelligent electronic device as in claim 6, wherein the broadcasted data is encrypted.

8. The intelligent electronic device as in claim 1, further comprising a switch coupled to the at least one utility power line configured for interrupting power delivery to a load, wherein the switch is activated by a command signal imposed on the electrical circuit.

9. The intelligent electronic device as in claim 1, wherein the gateway is further configured to receive power data from the processor and transfer the data upstream to a remote computer.

10. A socket based revenue meter for providing broadband access to a network comprising:

a housing;

blade connections disposed on the meter mateable with matching jaws of a detachable meter mounting device for connecting the meter to a power line of a power distribution system;

at least one sensor coupled to at least one blade connection configured for measuring at least one power parameter of the power line and generating at least one analog signal indicative of the at least one power parameter;

at least one analog to digital converter coupled to the at least one sensor and configured for receiving the at least one analog signal and converting the at least one analog signal to at least one digital signal;

a processor configured for receiving the at least one digital signal and calculating energy consumption in the electrical circuit; and

a gateway disposed in the housing coupled to the power line of the electrical power distribution system via at least one blade connection and configured for receiving broadband data transmissions imposed on the power line upstream of the intelligent electronic device, the gateway including:

a first module for demodulating the imposed data transmission from the power line of the electrical power distribution system; and

a second module for routing the demodulated data to a computing device located downstream from the intelligent electronic device.

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11. The socket based revenue meter as in claim 10, wherein the gateway is further configured to receive power data from the processor and transfer the data upstream to a remote server.

12. The socket based revenue meter as in claim 10, wherein the gateway further comprises a media access control (MAC) device configured for storing a physical and logical network address.

13. The socket based revenue meter as in claim 10, wherein the gateway is further configured to receive power data from the processor and e-mail the data upstream to a remote server.

14. The socket based revenue meter as in claim 10, wherein the second module is configured for imposing the demodulated data onto a downstream portion of the power line of the electrical power distribution system.

15. The socket based revenue meter as in claim 14, wherein the imposed data transmission is of a first frequency and the imposed demodulated data is of a second frequency.

16. The socket based revenue meter as in claim 10, wherein the second module is further configured for broadcasting the demodulated data wirelessly.

17. The socket based revenue meter as in claim 16, wherein the broadcasted data is encrypted.

18. The socket based revenue meter as in claim 10, further comprising a switch coupled to the power line configured for interrupting power delivery to a load, wherein the switch is activated by a command signal imposed on the electrical circuit.

19. A system for providing broadband Internet access comprising:

a power distribution system for providing power generated by an electric utility to a plurality of utility power lines, the plurality of utility power lines including broadband data transmissions imposed thereon by the electric utility;

an intelligent electronic device comprising:

at least one sensor coupled to at least one utility power line of the power distribution system and configured for measuring at least one power parameter of the at least one utility power line and generating at least one analog signal indicative of the at least one power parameter;

at least one analog to digital converter coupled to the at least one sensor and configured for receiving the at least one analog signal and converting the at least one analog signal to at least one digital signal;

a processor configured for receiving the at least one digital signal and calculating energy consumption in the at least one utility power line; and

a gateway coupled to the at least one utility power line of the power distribution system and configured for receiving the broadband data transmissions imposed on the at least one utility power line by the electric utility, the gateway includes

a first module for demodulating the imposed data transmission from the at least one utility power line of the power distribution system; and

a second module for routing the demodulated data to a computing device downstream of the intelligent electronic device.

20. The system as in claim 19, wherein the second module is configured for imposing the demodulated data onto a downstream portion of the electric power circuit of the power distribution system.

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21. The system as in claim **20**, further comprising an adapter coupled to the downstream portion of the electric power circuit configured for providing the demodulated data to a network device.

22. The system as in claim **21**, wherein the network device is a computer.

23. The system as in claim **21**, wherein the network device is a VoIP-enabled phone.

24. The system as in claim **19**, wherein the second module is further configured for broadcasting the demodulated data wirelessly.

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25. The system as in claim **24**, further comprising a wireless transceiver disposed in a network device, the transceiver configured for receiving the demodulated data and for providing the demodulated data to the network device.

26. The system as in claim **25**, wherein the network device is a computer.

27. The system as in claim **25**, wherein the network device is a VoIP-enabled phone.

28. The system as in claim **19**, further comprising a remote server configured for transmitting updated operating instruction to the at least one intelligent electronic device.

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